Next President at His Home.

The Journey from Toledo to Indianapolis a Series of Enthusiastic Receptions -Twelve Thousand People Welcome the

(INDIANAPOLIS COMMESPONDENCE,)

Gen. Harrison and party, at ended by Lieut. Gov. Robertson and tothers of a committee transfort. Wayne, left Totedo Tuesday for Indianapolis by the Wahach Rood. Two or three hundred people with each their departure. The candidate was welcomed by the sting crowds at many of the stations along the rome to bort Wayne, and where the stops permitted he shook hands with as many people as possible. The Republican standard-bearer met with a warm reception at Fort Wayne. After a brief but on husinstic domenstration at the depoi, Gen. Harrison was escorted by it put dow, Robertson and the other members of the reception committee to Hamilton Square. Here, under great oaks, a tent had been erected and a large crowd greated the distinguished guest. It was with difficulty the cager crowd was prevented from taking possession of the speakers stand. As Gen. Harrison appeared on the platform he received a unique were gathered and placed in front and around the teneral. It was several minutes before the noise and cheers abated, when Gen. Harrison, in a strong clear voice, speace as follows:

"My friends: Under a popular government." (INDIANAPOLIS COURESPONDENCE.)

My friends: Under a ropular governmen His ours it is of the rat importance that every non who votes should have some reason for his vote; that every man who attaches himself to vote; that every man who attaches himself to this or that political party shall intel ignify understand both the creed and the purposes of the party to which he belongs. I think it is universally conceded—conceded by Democrats ns well as by Republican—that the questions involved in this campaign do have a very direct bearing upon the national prosperity and upon the prosperity and welfare of the individual citizen. I think it is conceded that the result of this election will affect beneficially or injuriously or many schottering injuries and will ly our great manufacturing infocests, and will affect for weal or for woo, the workingmen and workingwomen who fill these busy hives of in-

This much is conceded. I do not intend to-day to argue the question in any detail. I want to call your attention to a few general facts and principles, and the first one—the one I never tire of mentioning, the one I deem so important that I do not shun the charge that I am repeating myself—is this: That the condition of the wage-workers of America is better than that of the wage-workers of America is better than that of the wage-workers of any other country in the world. Now, if that be true, it is important that you should each find out why it is so; that each one of you should determine for himself what effect a protective tariff has had and is likely to have upon his wages and his prosperity. Does it need to be demonstrated that if we reduce our tariff to a revenue lovel, if we abelish from it every consideration of protection, more goods will come in from abroad than come in now? And what is the necessary effect? It is the transfer to foreign shops of work that you need here; it is to diminish American production and increase English production. That is to be the effect of it.

"It is not worth while to stand upon nice definitions as to free trade. Some think it enough dustry. This much is conceded. I do not intend to-

mitions as to free trade. Some think it enough to say that they are no. free-traders because they are not in favor of abolishing all customs duties. Let me remind such that the free-trade they are not in favor of abolishing all customs duties. Let me remind such that the free-trade countries of Europe recognized to be such have not abolished all customs duties. A better discinction is this: The free-trader believes in leving customs duties without any regard to the effect of those duties tupen the wages of our working people or upon the production of our own shops. This then is the issue. Take it to your homes. There are many contusing and contradictory statements made in the public press and by public speakers. Ask any of those who essail our protective system whether they do not believe that if their policy is adopted a larger smooth of foreign-amale goods will come into this country. It is their purpose to increase functioning the first of the second of the question whether this cheapening of prices. I think it may safely ask you to consider the question whether this cheapening of prices, which they seem to repard as the highest attainment of stateomaniship is consistent with the rate of wages that our working people enjoy now; whether it will not involve, if we are to have foreign competition without favoring duties a reduction of American wages to the standard of the wages prid abroad. Do you believe for us moment that the two factories making the same product can be maintained in competition where one pays 35 per cent, more to its workingment than the other? Is it not in competition where one pays 30 per cent, more to its workingmen than the other? Is it not certain that wages must be equalized in those competing establishments, or the one paying the highest wates must shut down? Here in this ge.o.s, we have a fine illustration of the accu-ing advantages of a large factory and shop popuation, it has made your city prospecous as well as populous, and it has made these outly-ing Alien County farms vastly more valuable than they otherwise would have been. These interests harmonize. But I only want to ask you to think upon those questions; settle them in your unities for it is agreed by all that as In your minds, for it is agreed by all thet, as they shall be settled one way or the other, your interests and those of your femilies and of this community and of every other like community ominumity and of every other like community in this country are to be affected favorably or unfavorably. May I not appeal to you to review these questions, to throw off the shackles of preconceived notions and of party prejudices and consider them anew in the light of all the information that is accessible to you? If you shall do that I do not doubt that the working papers of this countries will the New King shal do that I do not doubt that the working people of this country will, this November, forever estile the question that American cus-toms duties shall, by intention, by forethought, have remard to the wages of our working people. The General then took a position on the steps of the pavilion and shook hands with two or three thousand people who succeeded in crowd-ing ment him.

ing reat him.

The journey toward Indianapolis was re Simed at 4 p. m. and for the first ten inites Congressman White's daughter Grace acted as engineer of the trait. The train spectrapidly flaring's the lowns where people had congre-gated, the candidate bowing his recognition of the honor. Short speeches were made by Gen. Harrison at Huntington, Peru, Kokomo, and sother cities.

The Columbia Club of Indianapolis, 100 strong, met the party at Noblesville. From Noblesville to Indianapolis every small station and crossroals furnished its noisy and enthusiastic crowd, and as the suburbs of Indianapolis were entired it seemed as if the whole neighborhood had come out to welcome the General's return. At the Union depot smit for squares beyond the crowd was almost imp netrable. It is estimated that from 12,000 to 15,000 people welcomed their distinguished townsman, and their cheers were drowned by the cannon's roar. The escort from the depot to the General's residence consisted of the Columbia Club, the Railroad Men's Republican Club about 300 strong, and 2,000 veterans, who sung "Marching Through Georgia" and other war songs as they passed up Pennsylvania avenue. It was The Columbia Club of Indianapolis, 100 strong, they passed up Pennsylvania avenue. It was 1:39 p. m. when the column arrived at Gen. Harrison house. Standing in the carriage and surround d by the cheering thousands, the General briefly thanked the people for their reception.

A MENACE TO LABOR.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS A BLOW TO ORGANIZED INDUSTRY.

A Ringing Letter from Secretary Litchman, of the Knights of Labor - Democratic Free Trade Must Be Throttled, as Highly Dangerous and Destructive -Toilers of All Classes Should Support Harrison and Morton.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 27, The Hon. Matthew S. Qury. Chairman of the National Republican Committee, Everett House, New York:

House, New York:
DEAR SIR-My connection with the labor movement for the lest fourteen years has made it necess ry for me to be a close student of the causes of labor depression and of the needs of those who to?

While as a body a labor organization may refrain from active part cont on in politics, so much of what organized labor demands must be obtained brough legislation that the individual member of the labor organization must act po-Altically as in h s judgment will best aid the sims and objects expressed in the principles of the organization he represents and whose success he desires.

In the gigantic political struggle now begun hinder one of the principal combatants in the political arana. However sincere may be the political arena. However sineare may be the advocates of the measures to secure which these separate political organizations are formed, and whatever strength in votes may be shown at the polls, the fact remains that the candidate of either the Republican or of the Democratic party will be the next President of the United States. Therefore to him who has the good of his country and the welfare of her people at heart the necessity exists to choose to which of these two old party organizations shall be given aid, either directly or indirectly, by voice or vote.

ano ratio party. The conflict is between the American system

Penno ratio party. The conflict is between the American system, as reduced by the kepublican party, which would folter and encourage the laboratour out own people and retain for them the market and wages of our own country, and the British system, as represented by the Democratic party, which would break down the barriers of protection and throw open our home market to the productions of foreign factories and foreign labor, thus making idic our own tollers and reducing to above level the standard of American wages. When the Knights of Labor and kindred organizatio is shall have obtained in foreign lands the same commanding position and influence as is now enjoyed in the United States the inequality in wages will disappear, not by leveling our wages down but by leveling fluer wages then better to level up than to level down as the larger the income the larger the power to consume. Until this equation is can be accomplished and until the wighs of laborators be a proper restriction of immigration, so that our land may not be the campling ground of the panger and degrated labor of the balance of the world. This restriction, supplements by a calcium the labor. This restriction, supplements by a calcium the labor. timation of thorough, systematic organization of the labor all easy here, in conjunction with the American idea of protection to American labor, cannot tail to secure for our people the best results of their tell, and by our example lift the labor of the whole world to a higher and better home of existence.

later of the whole world to a higher and better plane of existence.

Whichever party wins, some hing must be done to regulate more strictly this importation of forci in labor under contract and the immigration of paupers and dependents. If nothing should be done, then Democratic success would mean not only free trade in goods made by pauper labor, but the importation of both the labor in the goods. While under free trate goods may be changer to the consumer in certain lines, the labor made tille in these lines must turn to other means of employment, and the sly competition compet a lower rate of wages to those air ady employed therein.

The power of a workingman to consume depends upon what he raceives for his labor. Unemployed, his power to consume except on charity or heft, causes. I prefer that America should be a land of workers rather than a land of thieves and paupers.

charity or heft, ceases. I prefer that America should be a land of workers rather than a land of this was and paupers.

What is true of the individual is equally true of the nation. The primary elements of national wealth and national prosperity a wproduction, distribution, and consumption. Whatever infects the power of laber to consume affects the entire interests of the nation. Whatever lowers the wages of labor affects its power to consume. An "average rejuction" of 7 per centum on the cost of goods imported will not compensate American labor for the loss of 15 per centum in wages in the lines affected and of from 10 to 50 per centum in wages in the lines affected and of from 10 to 50 per centum in wages in the lines of employment by the substitution of the free trade for the protective system. I to d it to be far wiser statesmaniship to build up and retain our home market by a system that protects American labor than to command a market in foreign lands secured by the wholesale degra lation and pauperization of our own people.

Every dollar's worth of labor value imported is by so much a reduction of the neal agrees wages. This axiom is not offsee by the d claration that the rate more goods in the imported is rather strong hemed by such a spec cus presents ion of the matter, because the question is then instantly forced upon every in al igent man—how can American labor every in al igent man—how can American labor seems of principle up in which all labor organizations are founded. A friend the organized labor that believes in organized is to all labor the same principle of prio evident from un fair competition that the individual trade organizations are at dis action from un fair competition that the individual trade organizations are at the single trade. Trade organizations are at the single trade in the respective trades, and the protective system demanded by the Republican party will secure for all the toilers in the land similar fostering or all the toilers in the land similar fostering or all the toiler

for all the toilers in the land similar fostering care.

That this is clearly unders ond by most of the thinking leaders of organized labor is proved by the declaration recently made in favor of the American system and a home market by the presiding others of the organizations representing the fron and glass industries of the United States. There is no better organization of any one trade than the Amalgamated Association of fron and Steel Workers. There is no trade more thoroughly organized or better disciplined than hat of the window-glass workers, nor one in which higher wag is are paid. The warning of the officers rep esenting those trades against free trade is significant and should be needed.

A careful consideration of all these facts con vinces me that the present is a grave crisis in the political affairs of our country, and that I have no right to remain silent. My position as General Secretary of the Knights of Labor has given me an intimate knowledge of the various phases of this labor question, and from the knowledge thus gained I do not hesitate to say that the triumph of the Pemeratic party domi-nated by intelerance in the South and Erritsh free trade sentiment in the North, would be the free trade sentiment in the North, would be the most serious blow to organized labor it could possibly receive. I cannot remain linetive in such a conflict. Therefore, to you and your as-sociates on the National Republican Committee, as the representatives of the Republican party. I oner my services in any position or capacity where they may be desired or be thought most where they may be desired or be mouth useful to aid in securing the success of Harrison and Morton, the represe talives in this campaign of the American idea of protection to American labor. I have the honor to remain yours to command, CHARLES H. LITCHMAN.

Is Protection Unconstitutional?

Frank Lestie's is one of the few alleged inde-endent papers which do not use that appelpendent papers which do not use that appel-lation as a special guise for the intensest type of Democracy. In its issue of Aug. If it very ably discusses the question propounded in the above caption, and makes some apt criticisms upon the absurd pretense of some of the bemo-cratic leaders that they are not unfriendly to the protective system, while at the same time they maintain that protective duties are not same iened by the Constitution. The following is its stricks. is its article:
"If one thing is settled more clearly than an-

other it is that the Domocratic party of late years has not been friendly to either the princip'e or the policy of protection. In 1832, ushe Democratic tendership of Callious, the che Democratic leadership of Calla de, tally rebelled in South Carolina against a protective tariff, and took steps to prevent its enforcement.

In 1861 that part of the Democratic party cooperating in forming the Confederate States declared protective duties unconstitutional, and
made a protective tariff impossible under the
organic law of the Confederate States. In 1861
the Democratic party of the Union, in convention assembled, declared in favor of 'a tariff
for revenue only. Now, if duties on imports
are imposed for the purpose of revenue only,
they are manifestly not imposed for protection.
Influenced, doubtless, be this declaration of
party faith, as well as by their peculiar education, those accepted Democratic leaders, John
G. Carlisle and Heery Watterson have
repeatedly affirmed, in speeches delivered
in this city and elsewhere, that all duties
imposed for protection were unconstitutional.
Speaker Carlisle, in an elaborate addr as delivered before Tammany Hall in the campaign of
1880, argued at great length that tariff taxation
for any other purpose than revenue was in clear belled in South Carolina against a protective tar for any other purpose than revenue was in clear violation of the Constitu ion. And Mr. Watter-son persisted in asserting in his newspaper, for son persisted in asserting in his newspaper, for some years, that to impose duties for the encouragement and protection of American manufacturers was not only unconstitutional, but was downright robbery. Now, the point we make is this: How can those Democra, ic leaders be friendly to protection, as they now wish to make the people believe they are, when they hold that protection for protection's sake is unconstitutional? They either favor, overriding the Constitution, or else they are hostile to protection as a principle, as the Ropublicans assert. If protection to home industries is 'robbery,' as Mr. Watterson maintains, then he is either a robber or else an enemy of protection, as the world known. The on to recent attempt, as the world known. The on to recent attempt, therefore, to make the people of this country believe that the Democratic party is not unfriendly to protective duties will prove a failure. The leaders of that party have placed themselves too of on on the record in favor of the proposition that duties levied to accure protection are unconstitutional, and. in favor of the proposition that daties levied to secure protection are unconstitutional, and, more than that, that they are a legalized form of robbery. Of course, a sufficient answer to all this ignorant pretension is that all authorities on taxation hold that the taxing power of the Government is unlimited, and that the purposes for which taxes are imposed are discretionary with Congress. There is the further overwheiming answer that the num who made the Constitution, who composed lergely the first Congress, declared, in the first and see mit tariff acts, that they are passed for 'in discharge of the decise of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufactures. Was lagton, Hamilton, Madison, and Jefferson, who approved of these protective acts, probably knew what of these protective acts, probably knew what the Constitution meant as well as Mr. Watter-son, and were very respectable 'robbers,' if all protectionists belong to that class."

Justice to Harrison. States. Therefore to him who has the good of his country and the welfare of her people at heart the necessity exists to choose to which of these two old party organizations shall be given aid, either directly or indirectly, by voice or vote.

While it may be that neither party offers all that labor organizations desire, i believe that the Republican party, in adopting and salvo-atting the Affarican system of encouragement and protection to the labor and wages of our own land, is nearer the declarations and desires of Philadelphia Times (Denn.).

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE MILLS REVENUE BILL.

An Able Discussion of the Paramount Issue of the Campaiga by One Who Knows Whereof He Speaks.

(Hon. Thomas B. Reed, in the Independent.)

Questi'ms of statesmenship arise in a natural order and take their turn in demanding national decision. Since the close of the war there has been a series of settlements of gr at questions by the people of the United States, which we can now see have been mad) with a soundness of judgment which gives us new confidence in the good sense and wisdom of popular government. There was much that was enticing in the invitation which was given in 1835 to a debiladen people to sea'e down. Ly indirection, the bends which contain disconnict hat was iriseme and disheartening in the ions period of a ruggle after 1873 which we were paying the cost of the way, which would have tempted into mind deurrency in a people less wise than or rown. In fact, the decision of the inten to resume specie payments, and the carrying of that decision into effect, will always be a bright chapter in our history, and an almost unique chapter in the history of the world.

For several years a new question has been forcing itself upon our attention which this ar has become a question demanding settlement. [Hon. Thomas B. Reed, in the Independent.]

For several years a new question has been forcing itself upon our attention which this are has become a question demanding settlement, not by Cabinets or Concress, but by the Nation itself. There is much in this question, as in the others, to tempt and entice the people is to the wrong pathway; but I believe that this also will be decided with the same wisdom and good sen e. The idea of freedom of trale with the sen e. The idea of freedem of thale with the whole world is very captivating to the imaginations of those who see life only through the medium of books. Real life is complicated and mysterious; for it is the product of all lives. No single mindean, out of its own consciousness, create the true theory of national action. It is only after laborious consideration of facts and results that the trath is crived at. That truth is never half so easy to explain as the falsity which owes its clearness to its being cuty half the story. its clearness to its being only half the story. Nothing is plainer than Eleardo's theory of rent:

sands of tons. We import \$100 of the acid and \$10,000,000 worth of the meta's. Anybody cas see the folly of adding these percentages together and saying that the average percentages together and saying that the average percent. And yet just in that way is this slight-of-hand percentage doctrine maneuvered. A better test is in the very figures which Mr. Mills himself furnishes in his last speech, July 21, in the table at the end. The total duties collected in 1887, on the articles mained in his bill were \$179,741,330,711. The amount of duties remitted by this bill is \$30,331,636.89, or more than 25 percent. Even the statement does not show the excouraged at the Outlook.

THE EMPIRE STATE SAFE

THE YELLOW SCOURGE.

AN APPEAL FOR MONEY, NURSES AND DOCTORS.

John C. New's Impressions of New York Politics—Unprecedented Defections from the Democratic Party—Democrats Discouraged at the Outlook. cent. Even the statement does not show the ex-tent of the disaster, for it shows only an aver-age after all. Some articles are cut much more than 28 per cent., and the whole free list, from than 28 per cent, and the whole free list, from its very nature, is stripped to the extent of 100 per cent. How severe is the attack on our industries the length of the five minute debate on the Rems—which extended over weeks full of very long days—is the best witness. For most of the time was occupied on the Le mblican side, and it was occupied too in appeares for delay, but naturally, and for the most pat, in explanations of the injury each then would in list upon the industries of the country.

Yet this bill, dangerous as it is, has in it the seeds of still greater danier. If it should become a law it would be in negacine a settlement of the question. This country has had such rapid and remerkable growth that this is not the first time that the Treasur has been filled to overflowing. The tariff of its 3, all hough framed in the in-rest of protection, did not have the careful and exact scruting which it ought to have had, and has therefore in juried the fuductions of the country in more ways then one. tries of the country in more ways then one. When I was passed the Equilibrium hed but two or three majority, and would not have undertaken to pass such a mensure had not the pressure of the surplus her as undertaken the surplus her as undertaken the surplus her security to the danger from the north House with seventy Democratic majority as were as

canger from the next House with seventy Democratic majority so great.

The demand to-day for what is called tariff revision rests in the popular mind on the surplus just as it dad in 1881. When we have disponed of this surplus another will await us in less than five years and probably in less than two. We have therefore to consider, like sensible men, not merely the exigency now upon us but a series of such exigencies sure to come. The men who framed the Mills bill and have pushed it thus far know what they want. They regard, and proclaim that they regard this bill, as Mr. Breckinridge said, as a "tentative" measure, one

couraged at the Outlook.

[Washington special.] [Washington special.]
John C. New, of Indianapolis, a member of
the National Republican Executive Committee,
is in the city. Speaking of the outlook he says:
"If the election we're to come off next Monday
the Republican ticket would carry New York by
at least 40,000 majority and a margin of 50,000
frandulent Democratic votes could be thrown in.
In other words we have to-day an honest majority of at least 9),000 for Harris n and Morton
in New York.

In other words we have to-day an honest majority of at least 93,0.0 for Harris n and Morton in New York.

"I never saw such positive changes from one party to another as have been going on from the Democratic to the Republican party in New York. We have reports daily giving the names of hundreds and hundreds of men who have steadily supported the Democratic ticket, who are not only soing to vote for Harrison and Morton, but are working for them.

There will be no trouble about Indiana. The Democrats out there have been lying about disaffection among the laboring men and about opposition to Gen. Harrison. Harrison will run ahead of his ticket in the State. He will lead the ticket by at 1 ast 300 in his own county. We are sure to carry Connecticut and we are going to elect Harrison and Morton last as certain as the elections in November take place. We have got strong issues and strong candidates personally. The tariff, the labor question, the international issues and a thousand other things are on our side."

Regarding the reports telegraphed from Indianapolis to the effect that proof would be brought that General Harrison once declared that a dollar a day was enough for the laboring man, Mr. New said: "All that talk is the veriest kind of rot, He never ut ored anything that could have been distorted into each a suppose and distorted into such a statement, and every man who will testify that he ever heard General Har-rison utter such sentiment can be proven to be s perjurer and a rascal. Everytody in Indian

Fever Reported. (Jacksonville (Fla.) special.)
The New York World's correspondent at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 5th inst. fur-

nished the following special: There were forty-three new cases of cholera here yesterday, and five deaths. The following appeal to the people of the United States has been issued: To our friends and follow-citizens of the United

States: We, the authorized representatives of the citizens of Jacksonville, recognizing the fact that the epidamic has now reached such a stage that our own funds are insufficient either to cope with the many cases of absolute necessity, to with the many cases of absolute necessity, to engage nurses, or for the numerous other demands made upon us, and owing to the absonce of all business many of our abirat citizens are unable to furnish funds, and we now think that we are justified in accepting the many willing offers of aid that have been received from you. We therefore wish our fellowent resident from you. We therefore wish our fellowent resident from you. We therefore wish our fellowent resident from you. We therefore wish our fellowent residents of the United States to know that we will gratefully receive the aid that they have offered and that any contribution will be used for the benefit of those in need and where it will do the most road. We recuest that any such contributions may be forwarded to James M. Schumacher, President of the First National Bank and Chairman of the First National Bank and Chairm

tion. The cry for help has gone forth none too soon. The cry for help has gone forth none too soon.

Cases are coming in so rapidly that if the horrers of Memphis end Savenn hare not to be repeated doctors and nurses must be imported.

Up to about five Cays ago the number of cases
reperted was comparatively small every day.

Now reports of thirty, forty, and fifty cases a day
are becoming the rule, and if the low death rate
is to be maintained more doctors and nurses
must be brought here at the expense of the public.

It is impossible for the doctors to properly attend
all the cases as they are pouring in now, and if
not attended to the death rate will go up and
keep up. One—Dr. Baldwin—has died; Dr.
Stellenwark has had a relapse from overwork at
St. Lake s: Dr. Feinandez has broken down
temperarily, and Dr. Leonard has been attacked
with the fover. Dr. Neal Mitchell almost gave
way under the strain, but managed to pull himsell together again. In many cases five and six way under the strain, but managed to pull himsoli together again. In many cases five and six doctors have been hunted for and none found available. Nurses command fancy prices, and there are not sufficient funds here to pay them. There are thousands of poor who will in a few days be in a starving condition, as the auxiliary association, after spending over 38,000 donated by citizens, has now only a few hundred dollars on hand. Doctors are wanted, fever nurses are wanted, and money is wanted, not only for the relief of the destitute, but to enable the authorities to send out of town those who are willing but unable to go. Let it be understood that patients are reprifity increasing in number, the bad season is approaching, and the fever has got a firm hold on this city, and money indicionally applied is the only thing to stave off not only a terrible more affity, but hardship, starvation, and perhaps outrage.

As one of the compositors of the Metropolis was on his way to work he was stopped by a

As one of the compositors of the Metropolis was on his way to work he was stopped by a little boy, who said: "Please, mistor, give me something to eat. I am starving, and mother is unstairs dead smill taker ill."

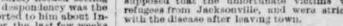
The man got the entitl some food. It was the first be hall had for two days, and he are it ravenously. The father, a taxidermist, died, and the two children are now ill. This is the case which the doctor did not r port until late yesterday, and then as one of heart diaease, and from a clock yesterday morning till I today the dead body of a yellow-fever victim lay in the house with two little starving children and their dying father.

house with two inthe starving children and their dying father.

A terrible state of affairs exists in the town of Bayard, a small settlement on the line of the Jacksonville and at Augustine Hailroad, about twenty miles north of at Augustine. William Origus, the son of a farmer living at Sampson, about five miles from Payard, had occasion to visit the latter place. On nearing the settlement he was attracted by a strong stench emanating from the vicinity of a house supposed to be va-Through curiosity he hitched his horse and proceeded to investigate. On reaching the house a ghastly spectacle met his eyes. Stretched upon a couch was the body of a

Stretched upon a couch was the body of a woman, and in the same room were the bodies of tive children. They had evidently been dead for several days. The boy on realizing the horror of the scene fied precipitately, and, mounting his norse, rode back to his home and told the startling story to his parents.

The country people are horror a ricken, and even if it were known that any one was occupying the house it is unlikely that any one of them could have been induced to go near it if he knew there was a case of yellow fever. It is supposed that the unfortunate victims were refugees from Jacksonville, and were stricken with the disease after leaving town.



PREACHER, BIGAMIST, THIEF, Career of the Rev. James S. Green, as Given in His Own Confession.

(Eikhart (Ind.) special.)

The Rev. James S. Green, whose real name is John Wesiry arean, with aliases of Califson, Grear, etc., is well known here, having filled the First Baptist Church pulpit in 1865 and 70, when he left suidenly. His career, as known here up to 1873, is decidedly criminal, according to his own confession made in 1873. In 1887 he was in Cincianati as an ornamental sign-painter, and an occasional pre-teher of the Methodist Church South. The following winter he married an estimable young lady as his second wife and lived with her for four years, when he was sentenced to the penitentiary in Philadelphia. In the meantime he swindled his mother-in-law out of considerable property and robbed her of several hundred dollars in money. He also stole boarders. (Elkhart (Ind.) special.)

boarders.
In the fall of 1854 he turned up in Greenville, O, where is married his third wife, having deserted his first with five children in Elizabeth-town, N. Y., about ten years before. He went from Greenville to New York and was arrested there as Grear, the great confidence man. Ten indictments were found against him and he was sent to Sing Sing for five years. Exemplary conduct secured his pardon in six months.

Upon his release he went to Cincinnati and conduct secured his pardon in six months.

Upon his release he went 'to Cincinnati and marriesi a grass widow as h's fourth wife. Thence he went to Pennsylvania as chaplain and was soon promoted to be postmaster. Here he stole supplies and valuables from the soldiers, for which he was sent-need to Alexandria prison. Good conduct secured his release, and before here here here was known as the "creative and prison." fore long he was known as the "great ne lator" for peace between the United States and

President Lincoln gave him \$100 from the secret-service fund for that purpose, but he fied with the money, going to Baltimore. Here he stole a fine set of furs from his fifth wife and went to Chicago, where he was arrosted, but, escaping, went to Canada. Thence he went to Middletield, Conn., under the name of M. W. Cullison, and there preached. He burned his parsonage and the people made up a purse, but d scovered that he had four large trunks of goods under the church. The goods were attached and the contents sold for his abandoned family. He afterward showed up in Chicago as a japanner, and came thence here, where he preached, but did no extensive swindling. After moving here he occupied a pastoral charge in Greensburg, in this State, where he received \$1,000 on forged notes on Wilson Cox, of Baltimore. He has not been heard of here since. President Lincoln gave him \$100 from the

has not been heard of here since.

Short Bits of News. SIDNEY DILLON, the railway magnate, is confined in his country place at Litch. field, Conn., having been severely kicked

by a horse. JAMES P. BENNETT, retail ten and coffee dealer at New York, has made a genassignment, giving preferences \$21,000. The liabilities are from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

In his summer home at Stamford, Conn., Lester Wallack, the well-known actor and manager, was stricken with apoplexy. He is sixty-eight years of age. Ar Winona, Minn., City Engineer Ben-

jamin V. Lampson, who had been charged with forwarding money on city work which had not been done, committed suicide by drowning. THE cyclone predicted for Havana reached there on time, foundering vessels

off the coast, two sailors being drowned, damaging wharves, destroying property and injuring many persons. AT Ellendale, D. T., the boiler of

Goulette & Letson's thrashing outfit expladed, and of the crew of eight or ten men, an old man named McLean was killed, four fatally injured, and others badly hurt.



HOW IT WOULD WORK-OUR WORKMEN FEED THE CRITTER AND JOHN BULL MILKS HER.

Ien first take up the best land, then the next best, and the difference of productiveness fixes the price of rent of the best land. This theory still delights the writer on what is called policical economy; but the car-ful observer in this country, and critical observers like the Duke of Argyle in the old world, know that the best land is not taken first, and a trip to Colorsio will prove it beyond a peradventure. Maithus theory of po ula ion seems a mathematical prophecy that the whole world will soon become like Tedmore in the wilderness. The political economist still loves the theory, evin while he confesses that "other causes" are at work which soon likely to vesty me. seem likely to postpone beyond all human con-corn that day of descration so conclusively

Proven to be at our very doors.

But if the theorizing of individuals goes so often wrong, there is something which much oftener goes right, not that is the instinct of the human race. The President of the United States may say that the people pay not only the States may say that the people pay not only the duties on all imported goods, but the like inhancement of price on all domestic goods, thereby proclaiming that protection costs us a thousand mullions a year, but a rich and prosperous people with a country covered with railroads as wich net-work, a country thriving with farms, and orchards, flowing with milk and ney, resonant with looms and eteam-han finitely better and will show their knowledge when the supreme hour comes to decide between the short-sightelness of one man and the policy of a whole nation. Mr. Mills, surrounded by his shouting compacts on his sile of the House, may preclaim in the exuberance of his newly acquired knowledge that in order to get 822,000,000 or receive from manuto get 864,000,000 of revenue from manu-facturers of iron and steel and woolen and cotton goods, the people have to pay \$500,000,00 to \$600,000,000,000," but the very people who are unit to pay these vast sums, and who have never real Edward Atkinson or Ricardo, or even Adam Smith, will show in due tirse that they have eyes that are keener eyes than Mr. Mills', and a good sense which shows that a people swimming like ours, buoyant on the top wave of prosperity, do not do it with any such milistone slung to their necks. After all has been said, or can be said, the crucial test of a theory of prosperity is the result you find in actual life, and the great negative of free trade is the prosperity of the United States of American Prosperity of the United States of America. Prosperity and protection have gone hand in hand. I have, however, heard a number of Southern gentiem n, proud of their Latin, declare that that was the old fallacy of "Post hoe, propter hee," an expression which seemed to convey to them a world of consolation, but which only means that if the wagon is belind the horse, that does not prove that he pulls it. That is entirely trae, my Southern friend; but if the horse was not only attached to the wagon but was kicking it with both heels, I should hardly expect to see them coming along together on an up-hill such as we had during and after the war. prosperity and protection exist tagother does not prove that protection causes prosperity; but if the President's theory and Mr. Mills' theory that protection costs prosperity a thousand mi lion datlars a year be true, it would seem that, instead of going hand in hand, they would hardly be within speaking distance of each other. The problem is how can a country each other. The problem is, how can a country become rich without a parallel in history, which is cursed by a system coating a thousand millions a year? The answer is that it cannot. But the country is becoming rich visibly to the naked eye; therefore the thousand million theory must be tales.

nust be false.
The friends of the President, looking at the The friends of the President, looking at the Oregon elections and seeing also other like signs in the heavens, have now become alarmed; and Mr. Mills himself, after having delivered four years ago a pointed declaration in favor of "free trade," calling it by its very name, and just after having been examined personally by Henry George and pronunced "free trade from the base up," has been constrained to go to New York and declare that "no Democrat wishes free trade." The mowspapers of his party also are now full of disclaimers. They take refuge in the dectrine of percentages, and declare that it is cruel to charge them with free trade when they only take off 7 per cent, and leave forty. This dectrine of percentage is a mere juggle with figures, as I will show. It has had great vogue, for both parties have used it. It was presented early in the deleate and the Democratic figures were taken by their opponents, because the then Democratic doctrin, announced by all their speeches, was that protection force I the people to pay a thousand millions to manufacturers in order to give the Treasury a hundred millions of revence, and was, therefore, a sytem of "robbery." To which the quick and uncomfortable answer came: If this be "robery," why do you still saperiou what you say is Oregon elections and seeing also other like signunconstortable answer came: If this be "rob-bery," why do you still sanction what you say is 40 per cent. of "robbery?" This percentage, therefore, seems to have the sanction of both parties, whereas it is only the associon of one. Now, however, since the Prosident's friends are trying to claim that their rotention of 40 per cent shows them to be the real original friends of projection, it is time to call attention to the fallace, and to show how this percentage doctrine is managed. It is time to show what they

step toward that ultimate "free trade" which was the happy dream of Mr. Mills in the percention of four years ag. The bill itself must lead to more importations. It reduces the rates for that very purpose. More importations mean more revenue. From the very nature of the case, therefore, the people m st themselves sottle the question of principle. If they believe in protection now is the time to assert it. If they believe in free trade now is the time to enforce the belief. The nation cannot expect the same it it would. That issue will ston toward that ultimate "free trade" which | knows it to be a lie not evade the issue it it would. That issue will settle itse f one way or the other; nor can any assertion by men that they do not men what they vote stand in the way of such settlement. Had the friends of freedom thirty years ago by Hevel the assertions of Northern Demograts that no increase of slave terries was meant would that have prevented a avery north of the compromise line? No man of note, either in Congress or out has ever justified Mr. Mills bill upon any other lines than will justify and demand a new Mills bill at each recurring surplus, a sories of Mills bills until we reach the goal of Mr. Calboun's ambition embodied in the

It is right that this question should be de-cided. It is vital to the prospective of this country. It is above all things right that it should be decided by all the people after full discussion and in a manner so emphatic that the decision will be as final as was the decision on the payment of the bonis and the decision that specie should be the lasts of our currency.

I have not extempted to argue the question of protection. That will be debated in every newspaper, in every half and school house all over the country. My purpose has been slasply to point out that no amount of denial of intention can prevent the venilet of the people from being recorded on one side or the other. Wherever a protectionist Democrat allows his additional to the protection of the people from the peop protectionist Democrat allows himself to be beguiled into the tents of Cleveland, he will find when the battle is over that his guns have been pointed at his own principles. There have been pointed at his own principles. There have been for many years two wings to the Demiscratic party. One has been earnestly in favor of the preservation of the American markets for the American people, and the other in favor of throwing them wide open to England. Other questions have hitherto kept these two wings together. Many times in Congress Mr. Randall and those who believed with him dustries. This year the administration has proved too powerful. Mr. Randall has been driven from the field. Patronage and postoffices have crushed out the Congressmen, and the question has n w been adjourned to that tributual which is too grea for spoils to debanch—the whole people of America.

Already there are signs which presage the victors. Exercise to a proper or a country to make

tory. Everywhere men are coming to understand that the old issues have passed to the rear, settled or overshadowed, and that there are at the next election interests at stake too mighty for t e old prejudices, too strong for the WASHINGTON, D. C.

General George W. Jones on Cleveland.

One of the latest and most remarkable conversions from Democracy to Republicantsm is that of the Hon. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, Iowa. His public service dates back to the second war with England, during wisch he served his country as a drummer boy. He was an active politician when Jackson organized the Democratic marty and for many subsequent years. cratic party, and for many subsequent years represented the State of Iowa in the United States Senate. Ardent in his temporarisent, General Jones was always an intense Democrat until now. In a recent interview, which shows that his intellectual vision is as clear as ever,

"I have been a Democrat all my life, and I changed my politics simply because I don't believe that Cleveland is a good Democrat, and then I am going to take him at his wor I so far as I can. He stated that he only wanted one term, and I'll try and see that he is compelled to keep his promise. He is not a Democrat, but he is for Cleveland. Ever since he has been President promise. He is not a Democrat, but he is for Cleveland. Ever since he has been President he has been working tooth and nail for the remomination. Now, in the cood, old days of Jackson, Jefferson, and Mouros, the office sought the man, not the man the office. I take the term 'Democrat' in its broad sense—by the prople, for the people, and Harrison is the man. He is of the people and he is for the people, and always has been, and I in going to aid him all I can. In my old State, Indians, I have many friends, and I shall lend my voice and energy to convening them that my way now is the best." convincing them that my way now is the best."
There are no doubt a good many other Demo-crats who teel the same way and will vote as they feel, but do not care to say much about it. they feel, but do not care to say much about it. Four years ago the Republican party suffered heavily from the independent voter, but now the tables are turned and the Democracy is being paid back with interest.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Is the Presidential election were to be held to call merely a 7 per cent, reduction really is.

Some articles we use much of. Of others we use to be held to-morrow or next day, instead of the first Tuesday in Nevember, the indicattens as focused at the national Capital would warrant the reasonable punnity plays no part. Tanch soid at 197 per cent, of which we use sunces, counts as much put metals at 25 per cent, of which we use thou
st metals at 25 per cent, of which we use thou
publican friends.— Hartington Crisic.

Calvin S. Brice, nominal Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, did not wear his usual complaisant smile to-day. He looked

lating reports of that kind, not with the view to

influencing any one in Indiana, but to influence voters in outside States, but a reaction is taking place and the Democrats will lose ten votes in

pluce and the Democrats will lose ten votes in Indiana for such villainy for every one they will

Democrats Do Not Like Their Poll.

[New York special.]

make the melancholy Dane pondering over wrongs and outrages that sorely needed setting aright. The cause of his despondency was the ead news his agents reported to him about Indiana and New York. For the last few weeks the Democrats have been conducting a covert roll of the two states mentioned, and the result has brought constarration instead of joy. It was the intention of Col. Brice, though against the wishes of ex-Senator Barram, to publish the poll of the two States if the canvass proved sat isfactory to the Democrats. The report is in, and there is guashing of teeth and a general demand for secrecy on the part of the employes at headquarters. In Indiana the secret agents were completely taken aback by the outlook, and made a report that shows how things have changed since Secretar Headricks carried have changed since Senator Hendricks carried the State in 1884. Equally discouraging reports come in from this State. It is said the poll n New York was to discover the sentiment as re-gards Hill to Cleveland, and whether it would be policy to throw over the former and run some other Democrat for Governor. The result has convinced the leaders that they will have to put convinced the leaders that they will have to put Gov. Hill on the ticket again if the Democrats desire to make any kind of a fight. Brice's de-termination, or rather remark, that it would be a campaign of intellect, has had little signifi-cance, and the poll has convinced the leaders that boodle will have to be scattered about in the old-fashroned way. By the free use of money the Democrats hope to keep the bosses and strappers true to the party.

AN AWKWARD DILEMMA.

A Non-Partisan View of an Embarrassing Position. (From Frank Leslie's Lilustrated Newspaper— Independent, with Democratic leanings.) The "archangels" have reached a point in their

progress toward perfection where they will be compelled to throw off the mesk. Four years ago their spotless whiteness would not permit them to consort with James G. Blaine. They them to consert with James C. Biame. They parted company with the political frends of a lifetime solely became, as they alleged, the personal character of the Republican candidate for the Presidency was not up to the archangels moral standard. Now, when the clean record and moral character of General Harrison are rather above than below the moral elevation of the Democratic candidate, they have re-excuse to the record and contracting the second of the person. the Democratic candidate, they have re-excuse for their political apostasy based on the personnel of the respective tickets. The uncovered mugwumps are hence compelled to unmask and admit that they have gone over to the enemy on the question of the tariff. The mugwump logic is, that no matter how viciously or stupidly wrong a political party may be, or may have been, on all the vital questions of the past or the present, if it only gets right on one question of political economy, it must be abjectly followed and supported. The Democratic party, for example, may have been wrong on a question so ample, may have been wrong on a question so vital as the preservation of the existence of the nation, but if it favors the proper rate of duty on saltpeter and pig iron, it scould govern the nation that it did so ittle to defend. It may as a party be guilty of nullifying the Constitution and the laws by practically denying the right of suffrage to certain citizens, of certain color, living in certain States of the Union, but that is a small matter compared with the import duty on fish-hooks and linseed oil. In fact, the party on fish-hooks and linseed oil. In fact, the party
they have joined may have been dead wrong on
every one of the twenty-five principal issues of
the last twenty-five years, as they have often
declared it to be, but if it only promises to get
right on the taxation of certain lines of merchandise, all will be forgiven. The killing of a million man is nothing; the destruction of six
rillions of treasure is nothing; the robbery of
the right of suffrage is nothing; trampling upon
civil-service rules is nothing; specie resumption
is nothing; our national bank currency is nothis nothing; our national bank currency is noth-ing; the nonest payment of the public debt is nothing; the rights of our fishermen are noth-ing; but the duty upon Hamburg eigings is everything.

And what shall we think of the jewel-like con-

sistency of the Mugwump newspapers? They are now likeling a party which for a quarter of a century they lauded. They must now commend a political party upon whose record they heaped for half a lifetime their most withering scorn for half a lifetime their most withering scorn and anost a or king contempt. Under the new gosp s of these political evangelists the past is a worthless blank; the records of parties and of men signify naught. The party which promises to do everything in the future is the one to join. Speaking wholly from a usn-partisan stan inpoint, all this seems to us as absurd as it is contemptible, and it is difficult to believe that a course so remarkable will command itself to fait in ided men of any party. men of any party